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CHARGE OF CHIEF JUSTICE MELLEN.

At the request of the Grand Juries before whom it was delivered, the following charge has been published. After the Chief Justice had "gone through the usual catalogue of crimes and misdemeanors, and closed his explanatory observations respecting them," he proceeded as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—When we pause and reflect upon the long list of offences, to which your attention has been particularly directed, it is a natural and pertinent inquiry, "what are the causes which are constantly exerting an influence in society so extensive and commanding as to produce such melancholy results?—results often exhibiting man as a dangerous and ferocious animal in the community; or as shamelessly disgracing himself by the follies and grossness of his conduct; or as depredating on his fellow men by the hand of violence, or the stratagems of fraud, and infecting the moral atmosphere that surrounds him by the leprosy of his heart and his life. It being our official duty, as far as we are able, to superintend the general peace and order, and lessen the number of crimes by the prosecution and punishment of the guilty for the greater security of the innocent, it becomes us, and and it is the part of wisdom in all, steadily to look to those fountains from which corrupt streams are continually issuing, and endeavor to change their character,—destroy or corrupt their impurities, and gradually render them, if not salubrious, at least inoffensive. We have the happiness of living in a day of improvement—of humane exertion—of expanding hearts and expanding views—of diffusive benevolence—of virtuous ambition—of strong religious feeling and Christian duties. Of all these auspicious and animating circumstances, every man who is not regardless of his own best interests, as well as those of society at large, should cheerfully avail himself, in contributing his proportion of moral influence in advancing the great cause of human happiness.

It is universally admitted that Education is to be considered as the grand preservative of our liberties and prosperity as a people: and, diffused as it is in New England, among all classes, it is one of the surest safeguards of society against the prevalence of crime. But though the blessings of early instruction are of so distinguished a character, yet their effects, upon the heart especially, are constantly counteracted by the power of pernicious habits, formed among pernicious companions and examples; and it is as much our interest and duty to weaken, and if possible, destroy the controlling influence of the latter, as to extend and perpetuate the benign effects of the former. On occasions similar to this, I have often dwelt upon the vast importance of virtuous examples, and the destructive tendency of those which are vicious; upon the dangerous nature of *idleness*, and of the practices, pains and penalties to which it naturally leads those who resign themselves to its debasing influences. I have often remarked upon the miseries to which the votaries of Intemperance are exposed, and its desolating consequences in reference to health, prosperity, morals and domestic peace; and have again and again pointed to the fatal tendency of the habits it forms, to qualify its unhappy victims for the commission of crimes, and then subject them to punishment and infamy. As the organ of the court on such interesting occasions as the present, I have deemed it a part of my duty, when presenting to the grand jury the usual catalogue and definition of offences, lead the mind to the sources of crime, and to the view of the incalculable advantages which would be realized if all would unite in purifying those sources, by a gradual correction of public sentiment and feeling. On these general topics, I am not, however, now disposed to enlarge. There is a deep, extending and increasing consciousness of these truths; still there are some ideas which may, not improperly be submitted, in aid of the general impression on these interesting subjects; and to these I solicit your attention.

It seems to be the prevailing and correct opinion that the important object which the friends of temperance have in view and are anxious to accomplish, can only be effected by the power of persuasion; by strong appeals to the moral sense of the community; by correcting public opinion in those respects where that opinion has injured our reputation and wounded our peace. Those penal laws which have been enacted to prevent the increase of intemperance by prosecution and punishment, have never been found to answer the anticipated purpose, any more than the laws against duelling, in those parts of our extended country, where that absurd and sinful practice prevails. In New England, public opinion gives force to our statute gainst this crime; and the consequence, that it seldom is committed among us. Let public opinion and feeling be as correct and well established in relation to Intemperance, and its train of evils, its sin and its miseries, and it would become disgraceful; and we should be relieved from such disgusting objects, and such a waste of life and all that can render it respectable and happy, as we now too often witness. Societies formed with a view of suppressing this vice by informing against offenders and originating prosecutions, have generally been unpopular, because they were self-created, and were considered as *assuming* to be censors of public morals. Facts have established the truth of these remarks; yet no popular objection is made to the exercise of power by those to whom the laws have entrusted it. So far, therefore, as they can aid in accomplishing the desired object, they would seem to be bound by every consideration, which has respect to the moral health of the community, to exercise the discretionary power with which they are clothed, in the manner best adapted to promote it. In a calm and dispassionate view of this interesting subject, we may all be permitted to lament the practice which for so many years has prevailed in our country, of multiplying licences to retailers of ardent spirits. It is a familiar fact that, until a short time since, almost every shop, in the country especially, where goods were sold by retail for general accommodation, a license to retail *ardent spirits* has been considered as indispensable, and been granted accordingly. This is a fact, as melancholy as it is familiar. Can any man believe that the general good *has* required or *can* require all this? Can any man doubt for a moment that multiplied evils have been the consequence, both of a public and private nature? The practice of granting these licences so extensively, has prevailed so long, that they have almost been granted as a matter of course; but as I have before observed, we live in a day of improvement; and in the above particular, there is ample room for improvement. Without intending or desiring to interfere with the exercise of powers by law delegated to others, I may express a wish and a hope that the idea above suggested may be considered as worthy of the attention of those for whom it is more immediately intended. We all know the power of temptatation, especially when advancing with the *cup of promised joy* in her hand, extending it to the young and inexperienced—the imprudent, the idle and unprincipled.—This truth should never for a moment be forgotten. It is a standing admonition to all, to be on their guard; and in a particular manner to the influential portion of the community, not to furnish facilities and temptations to those around them, by means of which their morals and usefulness may be endangered and perhaps destroyed. Can parents reasonably complain if their children tread in their footsteps? if they practice what example has taught them beneath the parental roof; if they imitate their conduct and indulge themselves in similar folly, imprudence and irregularity—vicious propensities and immoral practices? Certainly they have no right to complain. How then can the better and more experienced part of society be considered as excusable, if, while they are laboring in the cause of temperance, and persuading the community to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and thus heal the wounds which intemperate indulgence has inflicted, they are still pursuing, or countenancing others in pursuing a course directly calculated to counteract their exertions? What should we think of a system of laws, severally punishing the crimes of robbery and yet making provision for the commission of those offences, by holding out inducements, and furnishing accommodations to those who might be disposed to violate them? Or what should we think of the wisdom of a ruler who was anxious to introduce habits of frugality, sobriety and industry among all classes of his people, and yet should be constantly presenting to their view scenes of expensive dissipation and pernicious indulgence, and placing them within the reach of all for their participation? Let us apply these observations to our country and its best friends, and see whether we cannot discover many instances in which the most virtuous endeavors are in a measure paralized by counteracting causes which are to be lamented. No disrespect to our laws is intended by remarks, nor are the laws in relation to the subject under consideration responsible for the tendencies and consequences of the practice to which I have alluded. By long habit we have been familiar with the practice, which in its results has been productive, of most injurious consequences, without improper intentions on the part of any one. The more easily ardent spirits can be procured, the more readily too man, will procure them, regardless of all consequences. Let it then be remembered—and let the solemn truth be duly respected—that society is blameworthy, and inattentive to its own duties, in suffering temptations to indulgence to be presented to those who at the same time are urged and admonished not to be led astray by them; in offering to the view, and placing within the reach of thousands what they will deem a cordial, at the same moment, however, entreating them, as they regard their own reputation, health and happiness, not to *taste* or even to *desire* it. Such a course of proceeding—such argument and persuasion, it is feared, will lose with the majority, much of their intended effect. The influential and controlling portion of the community must first cast the beam out of their own eye:—they must withhold temptation—weaken pernicious desires by so doing, and thus give tenfold effect and importance to those benevolent exertions which are the distinction and ornament of the present day,—not only in relation to the particular subject under consideration, but to whatever is adapted to promote the lasting good of our country in every respect.

In reference to the great cause of Temperance and the most salutary measures for promoting its advancement, we may look abroad also for facts. From a statement made to the British Parliament about two years since, it appears the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in England and Wales had increased during the preceding twenty years, from twelve millions of gallons to twenty-four millions; and that the quantity of malt made then was less than it was in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen; ardent spirits having extensively taken the place of malt liquor. "Ardent spirits," says a member of Parliament, "have found their way into every market town, and they are making their way into every village. Spirit-shops are set up where they were unknown before, and the inhabitants of the country are becoming familiar with the poison."—Such are the natural and the fatal consequences of multiplying spirit-shops, under even legal sanction; and so certainly does the process lead thousands into the road to ruin. Such a fact should serve as a solemn admonition to us in this country, and urge us to apply the proper correctives without delay.

Again, it is believed that, upon the interesting subject under consideration, a respectful appeal may be made, and not made in vain, to those who are in the habit of obtaining licences and retailing ardent spirits in their shops.—Could they be persuaded to discontinue the practice, in the towns in which they respectively dwell, they would, in so doing, set a most praiseworthy example; confer uncounted blessings upon thousands, and for themselves deserve and obtain the noble character of public benefactors. By so doing they would remove temptation from those who have not virtue or resolution or prudence enough to withstand it, and thus they would be delivered from evil. The healing and purifying effects of such a wise and merciful course of proceeding would make a visible change in society: and even the habitual drunkard would soon perceive himself less and less despisable and disgusting; and would gradually from necessity, if not from principle or a sense of shame, become a man of decent deportment at home and abroad. But it may be safely submitted to the consideration of those who are in the habit of vending the article in question, whether in a pecuniary point of view, they advance their own interest by so doing; whether the profits on the sale are of any importance, when taken in connection with the losses sustained by giving credit to those whose habits of intemperance and idleness are constantly rendering them negligent and insolvent; and whether, by abstaining from all traffic in this intoxicating poison, they would not secure more numerous and profitable customers and better paymasters. And beyond all this, when the moral consequences of such a system are considered, does not the idea present strong claims to serious attention? Do we not here perceive what a vast power is thus silently and almost unconciously exercised by a respectable class of citizen over multitudes in the community to their lasting injury and perhaps their ruin, which being exercised in aid of the humane cause of Temperance, would produce lasting blessings, by changing the homes of thousands from scenes of poverty and wretchedness, to the glad abodes of peaceful industry and virtuous affection.

I have been led to these remarks by a conviction of their justice and pertinency: and this conviction has been strengthened by the unequivocal assurances of those who are now acting on the plan above suggested and enjoying unquestioned advantages from the principle and practice they have adopted.

In the course of the last year, at a meeting of the American Temperance Society, an interesting report was made. From this document it appears that the whole number of Temperance Societies then known to the directors, in the United States, was one thousand and fifteen, that the whole number of members of such societies nearly all of them pledged to abstinence, were supposed to be not less than one hundred thousand.—The directors state that they had learned of more than seven hundred cases of habitual drunkards reformed during the past year; of more than fifty distilleries stopped; some of them from principle, and some because the business had become unprofitable: and of more than fifty military bodies, including some whole regiments who had resolved to use no ardent spirits on their days of parade. That more than four hundred dealers in spirits had relinquished the business from a conviction that it was wrong. What a wonderful change would be seen in the health, manners, habits and comforts of multitudes of people, if the principle and practice abovementioned (on which the foregoing report is a valuable commentary) should become universal! And why may not the happy day arrive, when we can witness such a delightful prospect? when that *cheerfulness* and that *contentment* which are the offspring of *health* and a *life of regularity* will be, among all classes, cherished and enjoyed, to the exclusion of the *wild cheerfulness of intoxication* and the *contentment* of its *disgusting stupidity*.

Every year—every day furnishes new proof of the blessed effects of the salutary changes in public opinion which we are witnessing. Mankind are becoming more disposed to cultivate pacific dispositions;—to correct abuses—to discuss principles promotive of the public happiness—to relieve the oppressed and give liberty to those who have never been permitted to taste the sweets of it—to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction—to practice the duties which our religion enjoins, and cherish those dispositions and feelings which prompted the good Samaritan to deeds of mercy. In the midst of these encouraging cirsumstances, let us all use our best endeavors to *prevent* misery as well as to *relieve* it; to save the *innocent* from the contagion of *guilt* as well as to punish the *guilty* for the safety of *innocence*—to teach our children the dangers of temptation and persuade them to avoid it, instead of permitting them to be taken captive before our eyes, while we do not extend a helping hand for their protection. On every side we have consoling evidence that the demon of Intemperance which has made such ravages in our land—entering the gardens of our hopes and often plucking some of the fairest fruits and flowers that adorned them, has been to a certain extent resisted and paralysed and overcome. As before observed, associations abound among us, the professed object of which is to correct public opinion on this important subject; by degrees to banish this pestilence from our borders. The cause requires concert and perseverance—virtuous examples—persuasive arguments and unabated zeal. All this is demanded by a respect and regard for ourselves—our families—our friends—our country—our reputation—our happiness and our duty. It should be our ardent desire that all such measures may be crowned with success; and Heaven grant that our hopes may be realized in our emancipation from a slavery of the most destructive and disgusting character.

[We have omitted two or three paragraphs at the conclusion of the charge.]

Argus.

HOW TO PREVENT DWELLING HOUSES BEING HAUNTED.

Messrs Editors,—Many people whose circumstances might enable them to enjoy even more than a common portion of domestic felicity, are rendered miserable that the houses they live in are *haunted*. A fiend, of a most frightful aspect, enters their bolted doors, stalks through their kitchens, their parlors, and their bed chambers, making frightful noises—sometimes hoarse, sometimes shrill; overturning chairs, the tables, the crockery, &c. and throwing every thing into confusion. The name of this foul fiend is DOMESTIC DISCORD; and it is of that species of demons, which, when once having obtained strong possession, is almost impossible to be cast out. Therefore I shall propose means to *prevent* the evil rather than remedies for it in its inveterate stage of existence.

Before giving your hand in marriage, examine critically the character of the person with whom you propose forming this important connexion; and prefer those qualities which will *wear well*, to such as are merely showy. A fine face; a genteel air and figure, a charming voice ready elocution, quickness of wit—however attractive—are poor substitutes for sound sense cultivated by useful education, prudence, integrity, benevolence, together with the residue of the train of domestic virtues.

Expect not unalloyed felicity in the marriage state. Such an unreasonable expectation must ever prove the parent of disappointment. If you think your bride an angel, or that the man who gives you his hand in marriage will through life act towards you the part of a hero in romance, a few years, perhaps a few months or weeks, will show your mistake; and the never failing disappointment of such romantic expectations tends to produce coldness, alienation, and bitterness of mind. The Angels "neither marry, nor are given in marriage;" this kind of contract and relation is between mere mortals, who, at best, have some failings which must be overlooked or patiently borne.

As before marriage, you cannot be too critical, afterwards you can hardly be too candid in your judgment of each other. If you find some unexpected flaws in temper, or foibles in character, assiduously endeavour to cure them, not by reproaches, but by all the winning arts of prudence and benevolence; or, if they should prove incurable, bear them, as much as possible, with good humor.—Meanwhile look steadfastly and chiefly on the bright side of character; and see whether the good qualities do not balance, or even outweigh, the faulty ones. Your wife, perhaps, is peevish in her temper, and sometimes scolds; but if she is neat, industrious and frugal, faithful to all your interests, you have more cause for self congratulation, than for murmuring. Perhaps your husband is hasty and cholerick—when he uses passionate expressions towards you, let not the law of kindness depart from your tongue, but requite them with mild and soothing words: if you be yoked with a fool, an habitual drunkard, or an unfeeling brute, all this will not avail, but if your husband be a man of understanding and sensibility of heart, by patience and good humor, on your part, you will be able to calm the tempest, and sooth the asperities of his mind.

Ever prize the *chain of domestic friendship* as the choicest of all your household furniture; frequently examine every link; and if any should grow weak, strengthen it; should any happen to gather rust, burnish it till its lustre be fully restored; so will you shun the grievous calamity of many, *that* of living in a *haunted* house.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Remains of Columbus.—This celebrated navigator was at St. Domingo, when he was seized and sent home in irons. On his arrival at Cadiz, the King and Queen ordered him to be released, and apologised for the treatment he had received. But Columbus could never forget the ignominy. He preserved the fetters, hung them up in his apartment, and ordered them to be buried in his grave. In compliance with his request, his body was removed from Seville to St. Domingo. There his bones remained until the Spanish part of the Island was ceded to France, in 1795. In consequence of this cession, the descendants of Columbus requested that his remains might be removed to Cuba. On the 9th of January, 1796, the brass coffin which contained the ashes of this great man, together with a chain which served as a memorial of his sovereign's weakness, was carried down to the harbor in procession, under fire of the forts, and put on board a brig of war, to be removed to Havana. The brig arrived safely in the harbor of Havana, and the remains of the discoverer of America was buried with all the pomp and ceremony that could be bestowed upon them.

The God of Battles.—A remarkable instance of attention to the blessing of the Divine Being was exhibited in the conduct of the valiant and pious Admiral Duncan, previous to his celebrated action off Camperdown. During the awful moments of preparation, he called all his officers upon deck, and in their presence prostrated himself in prayer before the God of Hosts, committing *himself* and *them*, with the cause they maintained, to his sovereign protection, his *family* to his care, and his *soul* and *body* to the disposal of his providence. Rising then from his knees, he gave command to make the attack, and achieved one of the proudest victories in the annals of England.

How to act in case of doubt.—In cases of doubtful morality it is usual to say 'Is there any harm in doing this?" The question may sometimes be best answered by asking ouselves another question, '*Is there any harm in letting it alone.*'

Within the last twelve months, between 70 and 80,000 dollars in gold has been received at the State Bank of North Carolina from the southern gold mines.

The King of Great Britain has appointed Lord Aylmer to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Canadas, &c.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ships Florida and Hannibal, at New-York, have brought London papers to Sept. 1, and Paris dates to August 29. The most important news thus furnished to us, is of an insurrection in Brussels, and disturbances in Antwerp. The accounts are somewhat confused, and leave us in doubt as to the extent of the revolutionary movements, and the nature of the grievances which gave rise to them. The New-York Albion remarks: "It would be somewhat embarrassing to discover in the conduct of the Government of the King of the Netherlands, any just cause of complaint on the part of his Flemish subjects, and indeed the insurgents themselves seem to have been at a loss to point out what were the particular objects for which they sought redress. No public measure of the King is objected to. Mr. Van Maanen's unpopularity proceeds only from the actions which he instituted against M. de Potter and his friends for libel, which terminated in the condemnation of the accused by a jury of their countrymen.—The truth is, the Brabanders are proverbially a dissatisfied people; they have been discontented under every government, and a spirit of ill will and jealousy has of late grown up in their minds against the Hollanders without any apparent cause. The inhabitants of Brussels have long called their city "*un petit Paris*;" and we suspect that levity and a foolish inclination to ape the character and conduct of the French Metropolis have been instrumental in causing the late commotion. Had it come on six months later, and the New Government of Louis Philippe been more firmly established, the consequences might have been serious; as it is, we believe the power and prudence of the Dutch Government will be sufficient to meet the emergency and restore tranquillity. The territory is so compact, and with one or two exceptions, all the towns being strongly fortified and garrisoned, any general popular movement is little to be apprehended unless countenanced by a foreign power. In that case indeed all the great powers of Europe would be involved in the struggle, for they are bound by treaty and by interest to preserve in act so important a feature in the general pacification of 1814.

The following is the account derived from the English papers:—*Salem Gaz.*

REVOLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The success of the people of France, has emboldened those of the Netherlands to make an effort to obtain constitutional rights. The first movements of the people commenced at Brussels on the night of the 25th of August, when they rose and attacked the editor of the *National*, a paper devoted to the Government, and who had inserted an obnoxious article, reflecting upon the people; they gutted his premises, and would have sacrificed him also, but that fearing the consequences of his folly he fled previous to the approach of the people.—They next assailed the house of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Van Maanen, the contents of which they gutted, firing the house, and would have sacrificed him, but he had also absconded. They then directed their fury against the houses of other persons either connected with the Court or the Government, and wreaked their vengeance upon them, amidst the cries of *Liberty! Justice!* &c. The alarm at this time was very great; the peaceable inhabitants fearing they knew not what, quitted their houses, and the troops were ordered to fly to arms.

At this moment the excitement was at its utmost; the gunsmith's shops were plundered, and some of the military, nothing loth, suffered the people to disarm them. Things remained in other respects pretty tranquil during the night of Wednesday, the people having enjoined the military not to fire; but in the morning, having, it is supposed, received positive orders from the Government, the conflict then began, and they fired upon people in the streets, who were armed with guns, swords, and cudgels; the houses and shops were closed, and some figting took place. The people, however, wished to be on good terms with the military, and they frequently exclaimed "don't fire! retire to your barracks!" Indeed, there seemed rather, after the first conflict, to have sprung up a sort of fraternal feeling, for the citizens and officers were afterwards seen exchanging civilities. In this state of things the National Guard were organized, and a sort of tranquillity followed. The tricolored flag, red, orange and black, was hoisted on the Town Hall, and on other public buildings.

Many distinguished individuals then joined the officers of the garde communale, and in a short time a force was organized, and something like tranquillity restored. A proclamation was circulated by the Regency announcing the abolition of the Monte (Monture) which still existed at Brussels as a municipal duty, and which tended in some measure to allay the public ferment. Towards the middle of the day the old Brabant flag was flying from the Hotel de Ville, and in the evening the houses of the different streets were illuminated and shouts of "Liberty for ever," rung from every side. The royal arms disappeared from the principal offices, and a perfect organization was manifest. Risings in other towns were reported, and much impatience was manifected to hear what movements the King intended to make.

The latest news is not of increased interest. The rioting had ceased, and the National Guard had succeeded in restoring the peace of the city. The Council met on the 29th Aug. with the concurrence of the King, and a proclamation was resolved upon summoning the States to meet immediately, for the purpose of discussing the claims of the Netherlanders, and redressing any grievances which may be considered to press heavily on them. The Prince of Orange had departed for Antwerp, where an explosion similar to that of Brussels was feared.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.

The nobility and other classes have put themselves at the head of the movement.

"Yesterday they entered into a contract with the chiefs of the military force who have joined their cause. The latter only required that they might not be required to lay down their arms, and that the custody of the palace should be confided to them. The Civic and Belgic Guard took possession of all other posts by that treaty.

"The palace will be given up if the answer from the Hague is not favorable to the views of the National party.

"They are to demand a new constitution not octroye, but conquis. They as yet speak of no change of dynasty.

"Either the King or the Prince of Orange is expected at Ghent. The populace has set fire to the buildings in the park. The King's Theatre is in flames."

AUG. 28, 6 p. m.—It has been arranged that a commission consisting of the chief inhabitants of Brussels, at the head of which is the commandant of the Communal Guard, that set out for the Hague this night. The troops, consisting of not less than 6000 men out of the city, with 12 pieces of canon, shall remain where they are till the deputation returns. The troops in the city retain their position till the answer. Great hopes are entertained of a speedy and satisfactory answer.

The people demand 1st, the complete execution of the charter, given by the King at his accession, or on the union of Belgium and Holland. 2d, the removal of Von Maanen, Minister of Justice, and another member of the Cabinet. 3d, the equal division of officers between the Belgians and the Dutch. 4th, the establishment of the chief tribunal, not at the Hague, but at some frontier town. There are some minor points added, said to be scarcely worth mentioning.

There has been only 14 persons killed in the late commotion.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Accounts received this day by the Rotterdam steam packet, up to yesterday morning, state that disturbances had broken out at Antwerp on Sunday evening, when a number of young men paraded the streets, crying out "Vive la Revolution!" "Vive la Liberte!" "A bas les Ministres!" "Vive M. Potter!" &c. The troops were called out, and 4 persons were killed at the departure of the packet. The merchants and *bourgeoise* had formed themselves into a guard for the protection of property.—The King of the Netherlands, it is added, had left his Palace at Lucken, and was assembling troops with all possible speed, with a determination to proceed at the head of them to Brussels. His object is said to be rather to prevent the spread of the movement in other provinces than to refust moderate concession. The Queen of the Netherlands steampacket arrived at Rotterdam from London on Saturday last, and was immediately siezed by the Dutch Government as were several other vessels, two tow ships with troops to Antwerp. This appears to be the most specific information which has reached us through the foregoing medium. Several things are asserted on more questionable authority, such as that the King had imprisoned a deputation from Bruges, and that among the four persons shot at Antwerp, was the son of one of the most considerable of the city. Brussels is said to be by this time completely surrounded by Dutch Troops; and it is thought that the army under the Prince of Orange will amount to 20,000 men.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Half-past two.—The steam-boat from Ostend has just arrived, filled with passengers flying from the Netherlands in a state of great excitement. There has been disturbances at Bruges, which were quelled after the destruction of two or three houses. The general opinion is that the King will grant most of the concessions demanded.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.

You know that the Emperor Nicholas is a man of a firm and vigorous character, and as I have said before, liable to fall into either extreme. Happily, whether from conviction or policy, he seems to look favorably on the cause of the people, and to aim at directing the world on moral principles, as was the intention of the immortal Canning. The obstacles which the Russian Autocrat may meet in keeping himself at the head of the general civilization do not seem to discourage him. In spite of the murmurs of the aristocracy, he has caused a report to be spread that, after his return from Poland, a new code would be published, one of the first articles of which should declare all debtors, without distinction of rank, liable to personal arrest. (Hitherto the nobility have set themselves above the laws, and do not pay, unless voluntary.)

Another article is said to abolish civil distinctions, declaring persons of merit eligible to all offices. Lastly, from the day of the promulgation of the future decree, no persons shall be born slaves in Russia. This would be a mortal blow to the despotism of the Lords. It is said that the code contains enactments, recently drawn up by the most able men here, who are almost all of them of the Third Estate; and they have been allowed to make use of all the papers found in the possession of the liberal conspirators who were tried six years ago.

Ex-King of France in England.

Charles X. with a part of his retinue left Cowes on the 22d, in a steam-boat, landed at Pooie on the 23d, and thence the Ex-King, with the Dukes of Angouleme, and Bordough, proceeded for Lulworth Castle, the seat of Joseph Weld, Esq. near Weymouth. Most of the females of the expatriated family, remained at Cowes, much exposed to the public gaze. The sum of 336,000 francs, in gold had been deposited in the Portsmouth bank, to the credit of Charles X. A deputation from Charles X. waited on the Duke of Wellington on the 19th after which they sent off an express to Cowes. A London paper aays—"It is understood that the residence of the ex-King in England will, if it take place be temporary, as he intends to proceed to the Austrian dominions as soon as an answer can arrive to the application which he has made to the Austrian Cabinet on the subject. Charles X. wishes also to avoid every thing that could at all embarrass the British Government by his temporary residence here, and therefore desires to be treated only as a private individual."

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided, that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the U-States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the U. States, and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes, arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the U. States; that the vessels of the U. S. may import into the said Colonial possessions, from the U. States any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions, from the U. States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British Colonies aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions aforesaid; leaving the commercial intercourse of the U. States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the United States than it now is, that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such Proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the U. States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and that the act, entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and an act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed on the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, shall, in such case, be suspended or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

AND WHEREAS, by the said act, it is further provided, that whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and North or East of the United States:

AND WHEREAS satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open, for an indefinite period the ports in its Colonial possession in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requisitions of the aforesaid act of Congress:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and Proclaim that such evidence has been received by me; and that, by the operation of the Congress passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this Proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said act; the act, entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplimentary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are absolutely repealed; and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and North or East of the United States.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
M. VAN BUREN, *Sec'ry of State.*

From the American Mercury.

CHRONICLES OF REFORM.

CHAP. VIII.

When Thomas ceased to rule over the nation, he retired to his home and his kindred, covered with honor and with blessings for having added many provinces and territories to the dominion of Samuel†, thereby giving much power and strength unto the people: yet John of Roanoke, ceased not to revile him as one who "*died politically with a lie in his mouth.*"

Yet this was the Thomas who wrote the chapter of Declarations, wherein many grieveous offences and injuries are set forth against the King of the Isles of Britain, even unto the shedding of blood.

And from this chapter are taken many texts on the fourth day of the 6th month in each year by the wise men and expounders of the law, to the great raising up and gloryfying the people on that day above all people under the whole heaven.

And James, whose surname was Madison, a man of wisdom and knowledge, a dweller in the "Ancient Dominion," was chosen to rule over all the provinces of Samuel after Thomas had retired in peace to his own province.

During the years that Thomas and James bare rule in the land of Samuel and over all the provinces of the nation, the ships and vessels of war, which belonged to the King of the Isles of Britain, laid violent hands upon the merchant ships of Jonathan, because of their great riches.

And when they had robbed them and scourged the mariners thereof, they kept them in grievous bondage and compelled them with stripes and continual beating to fight the battles of the Island King, neither would they release them without many reproachful sayings, that the sons of Jonathan "could not be kicked into a war."

But the indignation of the people rose high against the King of the Isles for suffering his captains of thousands and his ships of war, to rob the merchants and the ships of Jonathan, and for beating and maiming the mariners thereof.

Then James, the ruler, and the Senate, and the wise men of the nation, when they saw the indignation of the people of the Isles, and their murmurs rose like the noise of many waters which could not be resisted, they issued a declaration of war, to the intent that the ships of war and the captains of hundreds, and the mariners and soldiers of Samuel should be avenged of the King of the Isles for their insults and robberies, like a gallant and mighty people.

When John, of Roanoke, saw the declaration of James, wherein the mariners and the soldiers of Jonathan were commanded to avenge the nation for the insults and injuries of the Island King, he poured fourth his scorn and indignation against the rulers and their doings with seven fold bitterness.

"Where is your navy to fight the thousand ships of war of the Island King; the ruler Adams from the land of Jonathan once built ships of war for the nation, whose sails spread like the cloud of heaven upon the great deep, the thunder of these might have avenged some of the wrongs inflicted upon us as a Nation; the ships of war ye have sold, and for a substitute behold your six score and ten "boats" lying upon the sea like unto so many drowned kittens, with a pivot long Tom to face the four winds of heaven, but never will be seen to face an enemy; if they should drive the crows from your cornfields,‡ they never will drive an enemy from your coast. If your "hell hounds"§ and your "gun boats" can defend you against the vengeance of Britain, without ships and without fortifications, ye may proclaim upon the house top that John of Roanoke is a fool, and no longer worthy to called *the sun of an hundred kings.*

JOTHAM.

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†Uncle Sam, a cant term for United States.

‡Alluding to several gunboats having been driven into a cornfield in South Carolina during a terrible gale in Mr. Jefferson's administration.

§The soldiers of the last war were so called by John Randolph.

Singular Circumstance.—A short time since, a sister and a brother met together in this city, after a separation of 22 years neither of them had ever heard from the other. The parents of these persons, and another daughter, had been inhabitants of Philadelphia, and died in that city in 1807. In consequence of the embarrassed state in which they left their circumstances, the surviving relative found it necessary to separate the children, who were then very young.—Two relatives of the mother took the two female children to a distant part of the country, and the boy was taken by a friend of the father, to a distance from the females. All three lived and grew up; and each was aware of the fact that a fraternal degree of kindred bound all, although the females knew not their brother's abode nor he theirs. One sister now resides in Ohio; the other one has lived a considerable time in this city, where she is happily married. About two years since the brother came to reside in this city, and continues to work at his trade: during six months his sister lived next door to the house in which he still boards. The sister had many fruitless searches for him, and even went, sometime since, to Philadelphia to endeavor to find some account of him but without effect. Finally, she some days since heard his name mentioned causually in conversation, and a presentiment, real or imaginary, struck her that he was 'the long sought one.' She proceeded to her old neighbor's house and waited till the young man came home from work, and a scene of mutual recognition led to a pleasure more difficult to describe than imagine after a separation of relatives so closely allied, during a period so long.—*N. Y. Courier & Enq.*

OLD IRONSIDES!

Extract of a letter from Washington City, September 25, 1830.

"We understand that a survey has lately been made to determine, if the state of the frame of the old ship, "The Constitution," was such as to admit of being repaired, and again restored to the service of the Navy.

"The result of this examination has been entirely favorable—her timbers have been ascertained to be generally in good condition, as sound and solid as when first employed in her construction. An order has been issued from the Navy Department, requiring the repairs of this ship to be commenced without delay, that she may be put in commission for active service.

"It is highly gratifying to know that this fine old ship of war is again to be put afloat on the ocean, "the theatre of her own ship's crew's renown;" and that she is not to be sold under the hammar of the autioneer as was at first erroneously reported; Indeed, I should very much regret the occurrence of any circumstances which should make it necessary to subject her "old hull" to sale, regarding her almost as we do the subject from which she derives her name, as something "not to bought or sold."

[Richmond Enquirer.

Population of the Netherlands.—This country, next to France is now the most interesting point of observations.

The Netherlands are in superficial extent about 25,500 square miles. The number of inhabitants is upwards of five and a half millions, which gives 224 to the square mile. Of its principal cities Amsterdam has 230,000 inhabitants;—Rotterdam 60,000; Brussels 77,000;—Ghent 75,000; the Hague 44,000;—Antwerp 60,000; Liege 47,000; Bruges 35,000; Utrecht 34,000; Groningen 27,800; Louvan 25,500; Mons 20,000.

A letter from the U. S. ship Concord, dated Elsineur, Aug. 1, states that Mr. Randolph's life had been despaired of since they left England.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

SUPREME J. COURT.

The Supreme Court commenced its session in this County, Judge PARRIS presiding, on Tuesday last, and continued its session when this paper went to the press. The session during the last week was laborious and active. The Judge gives universal satisfaction to those having occasion to transact business in Court.

WILLIAM DYER was convicted of breaking and entering the Store of Asa Barton, Esq. in this town, and committing a larceny therein in the night time—sentence 3 years imprisonment in the State Prison.

——— HIGGINS, Jr. was convicted of an assault and battery upon the person of Abigal Kennison—sentence 3 months in the County Prison.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The result of the Maryland election as exhibited by accounts in the papers, shews that this important State has joined the West and New-England in opposition to General Jackson's administration.

The poetical effusions of "N. M. G." "C." and "L." shall soon be attended to.

THE GREAT & GLORIOUS VICTORY IN MARYLAND!

MARYLAND is ours; and honesty and principle are triumphant. The National Republicans have carried all before them. Not by trembling majorities, but by a formidable force, that secures us the State for many years. Astonishing changes have taken place—a manifest proof, that West and South of us, the Jackson fever is cooling down. In Baltimore the Jackson party last year carried their ticket by more than a thousand votes; this year they have a majority of only 170. "If our party," says the Patriot, "had been fully aware of the strength in the city, our triumph would have been certain and signal. *Baltimore is regenerated already.*"

The Patriot states the difficulties under which the Republicans labored a few days previous to the election:

"The pertinacity with which the Jacksonites claimed Kentucky, even although against evidence, was not without its effect during the canvass. The unexpected result of a recent vote for governor in Maine, was also a weapon in the hands of our opponents; as was also that famed affair of the West India Trade, which they received and wielded, at the eleventh hour, with exemplary industry, and undoubtedly with some effect. To these things may be added, that, what was heretofore unknown in this vicinity, the whole influence of the electioneering power and patronage of the General Government and its officers and agents, was exerted to its utmost, as well in the primary arrangements as *at the polls*, in support of Jacksonism, and in opposition to our candidates."

The returns of Members for the House of Delegates as far as heard from stand Anti-Jackson FIFTY-ONE, Jackson, *seventeen.—Portland Adv'r.*

GOOD NEWS FROM DELAWARE!

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, dated,

WILMINGTON, Del. 10th mo. 6th, 1830. —We have received returns from Kent, which give M. Milligan a majority of 140 in the two counties; and we feel quite satisfied that he will receive three hundred of a majority in the State.—Our sheriff has a majority of 336, and the Jackson party are completely beaten, so that they will never rise again in this State; and to show their spleen, they have been all day counting the votes, which they might have done last night.

We have elected our Senator and two Representatives in this county."

Signs.—Two Jackson papers have lately died in Kentucky. There are only four left, one of them has a patronage from Government worth $2000; the second is Amos Kendall's Argus, who feeds it from the Washington fountain; the third is threatening to commit suicide unless its subscribers pay better;—the fourth is indebted for its existence to its political moderation. The Commentator says, all four are publishers of the laws "by authority" and of numerous government advertisements.

Not a bad sign from Virginia.—Watkins Leigh, who gave the Jackson office seekers such a broad side, in the Virginia Convention, has been elected to the Assembly by a handsome majority over a full-blooded Jacksonman, who claimed the office on party grounds. Virginia will join the "coalition" the *People* are getting up against the administration.

A gentleman last evening, showed us a letter from Sussex County, Del. which gave returns of all the nine towns but one. Milligan, the Clay candidate, had 358 majority over Ridgley. The hundred would not change the vote materially—so that Mr. Milligan has been elected by about 500 majority.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Georgia Courier offers the town of *Hartford*, in that State, for the Nullifying Convention; but only under the express condition that the members run the risk of a coat of Tar and Feathers from its patriotic inhabitants, if they pass any Disunion resolutions on that side of Savannah river.

NEWS.—The Jeffersonian says "*two thirds* of the Clerks in the Public offices at Washington, are opposed to the present administration." This is news to us, for we have been told by the Washington papers, that there is not a man in the Departments, who dare own his opposition, not one who can express his honest sentiments without suffering immediate removal—that despotism which surrounds the Presidential palace as the court of the Russian Autocrat. There is no such thing *there* as toleration, but a malignant despotism reigns, which punishes even for a hasty word or a sudden expression of feeling. Proscription in fact has glutted itself, and is now at rest. *Portland Advertiser.*

GOOD.—In Georgia some of the *counties* have set up a claim to nullify the laws of the *State!* It appears that each county of that State is, under the present Constitution, entitled to one Senator.—A proposition having been made to lessen the number of members in both branches of the Legislature, the small counties resist the proposition, and go so far as to say they will not yield, even if the Constitution be amended to this effect! that they are 'sovereign' counties, and will not yield their sovereign right to elect a Senator! This is no irony, reader, but plain, downright, sober fact.—*Carolina Observer.*

Heavy State Debt.—The following paragraph is from the Philadelphia Gazette.

The subject of unequal and oppressive taxation deserves more attention than it has hitherto received from our citizens. The misery of England is occasioned less by the amount of revenue that is raised there, than by the manner in which it is raised. In Pennsylvania we are going on rapidly, making our state a second England in regard to debt and taxation. Our public debt is already 13,000,000 dollars; and before our canals and rail roads shall be completed, it will probably amount to 18 or 20 millions. The law imposing taxes of 10, 20, 30, 40 and $50, on retailers is not the only just subject of complaint. The *collateral inheritance* tax, is equally unjust. The tavern keepers are, besides, to be taxed, from 20 to 50 dollars each. Nor does the matter end here. At the next session of the Legislature, it will, in all probability, be found necessary to lay additional taxes; and when the principle of unjust taxation is once admitted in Legislation it is difficult to say how far it will be carried.

A letter from Paris, received in Baltimore, says, that the cry of Liberty acted like a firebrand amongst the *Youth* of all nations in Paris. That the Louvre was taken chiefly by the Scholars of the *Ecole Centrale*, and the students from the Polytechnique and St. Amand's schools. The American boys took part in the contest: it was impossible to restrain them. A lady of Baltimore rode thro' the crowded streets amidst the firing of soldiers, at the peril of her life, to get to the boarding school of her son, where there were 160 students, to make the Teachers promise her not to let him out. She went to Lagrange and returned on the 30th inst. When she got back, they told her they had kept him the two first days; that he was up all night moulding balls, and at last escaped, and when she arrived he had been all night on duty! Three young Americans were killed.

Common Pleas Court.—The number of indictments presented by the Grand Jury at the present term of the Court is unusually large. Twelve persons were arraigned yesterday afternoon, and plead to the Bills found against them. Seven were indicted for stealing, and *four* of them plead *guilty*; two were for obtaining goods and money fraudently and under false pretences, one for maliciously mutilating and destroying trees, one for selling lottery tickets prohibited by the laws of this State, and one for selling and exposing for sale liquors and provisions within a mile of the late Methodist Camp Meeting at Gorham. Details of some of these cases may be given hereafter.—*Portland Cour.*

BUTTER.—A premium of one hundred dollars, and a second premium of fifty dollars are offered to the person from any state, who will produce 300 weight of butter put up in tubs or firkins, to be exhibited at Brighton, near Boston at the exhibition on the 2d day of Dec. next. Those who obtain the premium, and those who do not, will there have a good opportunity to sell all their butter of a good quality at a fair price. Persons intending to be competitors will address Benj. Gland, Esq. post paid at Boston, several days previous to the exhibition.

The case of Upham vs. Hill and Barton, for a libel, came on last week in the New-Hampshire Court. The Jury was out 12 hours and *would not* agree. It was proved by the opinions of 14 or 15 respectable witnesses, that three or four of the papers made use of to prove the charge against Gen. Upham, were forgeries.—*Portland Advertiser.*

There has been a Republican meeting at Tennessee, at which a resolution was passed, nominating HENRY CLAY for the Presidency. The Lion of the West is rousing up his mane in the very house of the "Hero."

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 11th inst. by Rev. B. B Murray, Mr SAMUEL COBB, to Miss MEHITABLE T. HALL, both of this town.

In Hebron, on the 12th inst. by Rev. John Tripp, Mr. CORNELIUS B. KNIGHT, of Paris, to Miss SILVINA DONHAM, of H.

In Bethel, by Moses F. Kimball, Esq. Mr. William P Frost, to Miss Sibbell G. Bartlett By Thadeus P. Bartlett, Esq. Mr. Joseph H. Poverly to Miss Clarissa B Powers.

In Hartford, Mr. Benjamin S. Stephens to Miss Abagail Sampson, both of Sumner.

In Livermore, Mr. Daneil Torrey to Miss Clarinda Thompson.

In Jay, Mr John Walker, of Livermore, to Miss Betsey Eldridge.

DIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst a child of William Churchill

In Waterford, Green, son of America Hamlin, aged 12 years He was killed by a cart wheel passing over his head. Mrs. Eunice, wife of Oliver Hale, aged 69.

In Salem, Isaac Sturdevant, Esq. formerly of Sumner and one of its first settlers.

In Sumner, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Lydia Bosworth, aged 99 On the 24th ult. Mrs. Patty Robbins n. On the 20th ult. Mrs. Sybil, wife of Oliver Parlin

ALMANACS
FOR 1831,

JUST received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, by the hundred dozen, or single. Also, the

Veterinary Surgeon;

or, FARRIERY, taught on a new and easy plan,—being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most approved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of diseases—preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered.

Likewise, Writing and Wrapping Paper. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Oct. 18. 3w18

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

GOODNOW & PHELPS,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

WILLIAM E. GOODNOW.
WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

All debts due to the above firm, from April 13, 1829. to this date are to be paid to the subscriber, to whom all creditors are to present their accounts. W. P. PHELPS.

Observer Office, Norway, Oct. 4, 1830

☞The OXFORD OBSERVER will hereafter be published by W. E. GOODNOW, who has become the proprietor.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, two active Boys from 15 to 18 years of age as Apprentices to the Printing Business. To those who can come well recommended good encouragement will be given. Oct. 11.

WANTED,

BY Mrs H. W Goodnow, two Young Ladies, as Apprentices to the MILLINARY & MANTUA-MAKING Business.

Norway Village, Oct. 18.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

☞ YARN, ☜

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING. STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's **CAPS,** Travelling **TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS,** &c. &c sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY,

Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, October 1, 1830.

ASA Barton, 13—Samuel Cobb—Benjamin Fuller—James Merrill—Asa Noyes—Sarah Rust—Irene Stevens—William Webster—Miss Mary Whelock.

for WM. REED, P. M.
by INCREASE ROBINSON, A.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Oct. 12.

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARD WARE, & CUTLERY--

COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Brittania, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, **HOLLOW WARE,** Hemp Shoe Thread, Lasts, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools,

STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enamelled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Setts: Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant patterns of gold and edge and printed China, ASSORTED CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by

GEORGE ROPES,
Middle-Street, Portland.

☞CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES. Oct. 12, 1830 17 8w

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the twentieth day of August last, either in Bethel, or on the road from Bethel to Waterford, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following described notes, payable to the subscriber, viz: one note of nineteen dollars and twelve cents, dated Oct. 8, 1829, payable in one year from date signed by William Russell; also one note of the same description signed by William Russell, Jun;—also one note of $19,37 dated August 4, 1829, payable in ten months from date, signed by Uriah Dresser; also two notes signed by Jeremy Eastman, Jr. one of them for neat stock about $16,99, the other about four dollars, both dated either in July or August 1829; also one note signed by Moses Hutchins, Jun. of about $23 00, payable in the present month, to Thomas Watson, with endorsements of about two thirds the amount:—whoever will teturn said Pocket Book and Notes, or give information so that I can obtain them shall be suitably rewarded; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, as they would avoid loss and trouble. JOHN BROWN.

Lovell, Sept. 28, 1830. 17 4w

Polishing Powder,

FOR cleaning Silver, Brittania, Blocktin, Brass and all kinds of metal ware, a very superior article neatly put up in papers price only 10 cents each, and warranted equal to the recommendation. Also a few superior hair Sieves, *cheap.* Likewise, a few setts China Ware, Decanters, Glass Lamps, Preserve Dishes, Glass Plates, Wines, Pitchers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Just received at the *Oxford Bookstore* the American Quarterly Review for September—the North American Review for October. The Annals of Education and the Universalist Register for September. Also, the Vestal, or a tale of Pompeii; Authorship, or a tale of New-England over sea; Essays on Peace and War; Fanshawe, a tale; Friend of Health; Natural Theology, by Doct. Nichols; Conversations on animal economy, with a great variety of new Books.

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

Oct. 12. 3w 17

HENRY GODDARD & CO.

HAVE removed to one of the New Stores on the opposite side, a few doors west of their former Stand, where they have received, in addition to their former Stock, large quantities of

BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD HARD WARE, SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,

including a variety of Tin'd, Japan'd and Plated

Saddlery;

and will receive by the first arrival from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

CUTLERY.

They have also received numerous articles of this Country's Manufacture, such as Mill, Crosscut and Tenon SAWS; Steel blade and Ames' SHOVELS; Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER; Girth Web; Cut Nails; Tacks; Brads; Hollow WARE; Glass;—Brass FIRE SETTS; Bellows; Brushes;—Joiner's Moulding Tools and Bench PLANES; Molasses Gates; Shaving Soap; Bed Cord;—Sand Paper; Soap Stone Furnaces; Cotton, Wool and Cattle Cards; Training GUNS;—Fowling Guns; Pistols and Percussion Caps; Looking Glassses; Brass hanging Lamps;—Brass and Jap'd Lamps; Whips and Whip Thongs; Augers; Ship Scrapers: Binacle Lamps; Ship and Deck Lanterns, and a good assortment of **PAINTS.**

The whole embracing almost every description, and a greater variety of goods than are usually found in a Hard Ware Stock, and will be sold at such rates as will give customers no trouble from the prices of others, here or in Boston.

Portland, Sept. 14, 1830. 6w 15

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD.....ss.

Court of Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1830.

APPLICATION having been made to the Court here to take into consideration the subject of the rates of toll or ferriage, as now established, at the several licensed Ferries in said County of Oxford, and to make such alterations as may be equitable between the public and the owners of the Ferries; it is therefore ordered, that the subject be postponed to the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the last Tuesday in October next, when a hearing will be had and that notice of the same be published in the Jeffersonian and Observer that all persons interested may be present if they see fit.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, CLERK.

3w16

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has erected and put in operation, at the centre of this town, a CLOTHING MILL, and will dress all cloth committed to him, according to his best abilities.

JOHN MARCH.

Norway, Sept. 20, 1830. 14 3w

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTD AT THIS OFFICE.

Consumption!
Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever:—shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of stength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remdies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent perparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed *Consumption*, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of aceustomed health and activity.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females,

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy *when they must not be taken*:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vapourish* disorders. in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price $1,50 a box.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED immediately by the subscriber, a Boy about 16 or 17 years of age as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.—One of steady habits will meet with good encouragement by applying to

PHINEHAS MORSE.

South Paris, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w16.

ALVAN DINSMORE,

INFORMS the public that he intends to open a School at Buckfield Academy for the purpose of instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen, in those branches of education usually taught in our Academy. Said School will commence by the middle of September next.

*** TUITION—25 cents per week, or $2,50 per quarter.

Poland, Aug. 24, 1830. 3w11

POLITICS AND CIDER.

Our neighbor the Argus has for a year past been furnishing its readers with huge columns of extracts from the "old Portland Gazette." We have read some of them, but we don't know that we have grown either wiser or better for our labor. We have a high opinion of the wisdom of antiquity, but as that wisdom is incumbered with much useless lumber, the amount of profit to be derived from it depends greatly upon the taste in making selections. We have ventured to try our hand at the business to-day and give a selection from the "old Portland Argus." Our taste will be found to be as different from that of our neighbor as cider is from governor. Now we like good cider, and we like good governors; and the main question is how to obtain them.

We may be mistaken in our notions, but we have so high an opinion of our own taste in these matters that we would even *venture* something upon it. We will therefore wager a great potatoe with any body, [for we never bet higher] that if the people of this State would follow the prescriptions given below they would always be *sure* of having good cider, than they would by following the prescriptions of political newspapers to have good governors. And we will wager another potatoe, that any candid man, who shall make a barrel of cider according to the prescriptions, and who shall at the same time boil down all the political papers in the State into a genuine political syrup, will acknowledge the cider to be by far the better drink of the two, more wholesome, more palatable, more profitable. If he will not acknowledge it, he may drink the politics and we'll drink the cider.

The following is from the "old Portland Argus" of 1804.—*Daily Courier.*

To Cider Makers.—If you wish for a rich delicious liquor, whereon to refresh yourselves after the fatigues of labor—if you wish in a leisure hour to regale yourselves and your friends, on the fruits of your industry—if you wish that the common drink you use to slake your thirst should itself be a highly nutricious food; if you wish your cider in the markets to command a high price and thereby make the surplus of your family use fill your chest with dollars, make your cider according to the rules of art. Let the first droppings of your apples, unripe worm eaten and blasted fruit, be eaten by your swine; never gather your apples for cider when wet either with dew or rain, and if the season will permit, not within three days after a rain;—but at all events have sour apples perfectly dry on the outside. When gathered put them in a heap under cover, and let them so remain till they are thoroughly mellow, but not till rotten or soured; when put into the mill for grinding see that they are clear from sticks, leaves, and every kind of filth:—when you lay up the cheese let no water be put up with it, but wet your straw in the juice of your apples, or what is by some farmers called poma or pomace. Let the must or juice be strained as clear as possible through fine sweet hay. New casks or those which have never had any thing in them but spirits, are to be preferred, but at any rate let the cask be clean. If the cask has before had cider in it, put into it a couple of buckets of water, then bung it up tight, set it in the sun several days with the bung downwards, then shaking the barrel well turn out the water and rinse it as clean as possible, then put in two or three pounds of unslacked lime to which turn a gallon of boiling water, then bung the cask tight and roll it over so that a white wash shall adhere to every part of the barrel within—and so let it remain several hours, when you may again rinse your cask, and it will be thoroughly cleansed.—(The quantity of lime I have mentioned, is proper for a barrel, but if the cask is larger it will be well to put in more lime.) Into the casks thus cleansed put your cider, and immediately after put them in the coolest place you can find in the cellar, or in constant shade open to the North, but closed from the Southern air. There the casks may remain until the frost becomes so severe as to endanger their bursting. Cider thus made, cured and prepared, will be preferable in flavor to four fifths of imported wines, and vastly more salutary and nutricious.

LOCAL PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH.

Yankee. Good morning mister. Can't I sell you a few *notions* to-day?

Southerner. I don't like your notions, they're too yankeefied for me. But *wait a bit*, I'll look at them.

Yankee. Let me sell you *this'ere* fine tooth comb; it's a real thing of taking held of the live stock. *Just* try it.

Southerner. I wish you'd have done with your vile Yankee talk, and speak *like a man ought to.*

Yan. Now I *swow*, Mr. Southerner, you *hadn't ought* to open your mouth about Yankee talk, unless you can talk better yourself.

South. And harkee, sir, you never ought to open your mouth *from July to eternity*, unless you can leave off using such phrases as, hadn't ought, *et cetera.*

Yan. In the first place, learn to talk as *you'd ought* to yourself, and then correct me.

South. You orney fellow! do you pretend to call me to an account for my language?

Yan. I did but drop a hint.

South. *Drap* a hint! What right have you to be a drapping your hints about. Why, sir, I can teach you your alphabet from A to *zed* and from *zed* back again to A.

Yan. Let's hear you begin.

South. In all cases, then, if you mean to speak grammattically, talk just *like I do.* I've been to Master Swingletree's school year in and *year out*, and know how a man should talk.

Yan. I dare say you're pretty cute.

South. Cute! pretty cute! now why don't you *drap* your Yankee phrases, and talk like a *scholard?*

Yan. I'll drop my Yankee phrases as soon as ever you drop your *drap*, and you *scraps*, and your *scholards.*

South. Now you think you've caught me, I *reckon.* But your mistaken there I don't say *drap*, but say *drap.*

Yan. I know you say drap.

South. Well, do *drap* the subject.—I'm tired of it—its too *saft.*

Yan. Why don't you say soft, as you'd ought to do?

South. I'm sure I do say *saft*, as much as you do.

Yan. And a little more by a darn'd sight.

South. What do you mean by a darn'd sight?

Yan. Why, what a *darnation* fool you are to *ax sich* a silly question!

South. I *done* it for the sake of information—that's all.

Yankee. You done it! ha, ha, ha! I guess you have it indeed. Why don't you say you did it, not done it?

South. I suppose you'd have me talk *like you do.*

Yan. No—I'd have you talk as I do, not like I do, by a *darn'd* sight. But say, Mister, can't I sell you a few *notions?*

South. Your notion and mine don't agree; we can never *hitch horses.*

Yan. Who *axed* you to hitch horses! All I want of you is to buy a few notions that I have to dispose of.

South. I tell you I've no notion of buying any of your Yankee notions? I would as soon think of driving a trade in *hop-toads.*

Yan. Hop-toads; what are them?

South. Don't you know what *hop-toads* are? They're little creatures *what* hop *like a frog does*, and catch a fly in less than no time.

Yan. I know what a toad is well enough. But I should like to know if all toads don't hop?

South. By all means—and that's the reason I call them *hop-toads.*

Yan. By the same rule you might call a hog a grunt-hog, because all hogs grunt.

South. Ah, now you *scrouge* too hard, neighbor. Them, who lives in glass houses, should be the last to throw stones.

Yankee. True, true; but say, cant I sell you a few notions. I'll take any thing you've got in the way of trade.

South. The —— a bit have I got any thing for trade, unless you'll take corn cobs.

Yan. I'll take any thing for the sake of a bargain. But what do you mean by corn cobs?

South. I mean the cobs *what* grow on corn-stalks. What do you say shall I tote them out?

Yan. Why, yes if we can agree upon the price. But do tell me what you mean by tote?

South. O now you're too monstrous inquisitive—you *scrouge* too hard.

Yan. If you're so *darn'd* 'fraid of being scrouged, as you say, I'll jog on.

South. Well, away with you—clear out *like a white head.*

Yan. You're a very handsome looking man; it's a pity you're so *darn'd uglu.*

South. How's that? be good enough to inform me how a man can be handsome and ugly at the same time.

Yan. Easy enough. Ugliness applies to a man's actions, and handsomeness to his looks.

South. That's another of your vile Yankeeisms.

Yan. We both have our notions, and if you won't trade for any of mine, I won't have any thing to do with yours. Good bye.

South. Good bye, and the —— *tote* you.

Look to your Accounts.—It is an old and vulgar, although a true saying, that "*there is as much in picking up as there is in digging;*" and the busy world will so find it, if they have not already. It matters not how much business a man does if he be not regular in keeping his accounts. Mechanics and farmers are proverbial for their neglect in this particular. Many keep no account book at all; a piece of chalk and a pine board constitute their only materials of record; the whole labor of a season trusted to them, is liable to be totally lost by the slightest accident; or the credit sales of produce, to twenty or thirty different people, has only this frail memorial to tell them that they have taken place.—And even those who pretend to keep account books do it but partly; they either depend upon the honesty of their neighbors, or upon their own memory, rather than to perform the trifling labor which arises from a record on paper, or having chaged, they are dilitory in collecting—they either have a false delicacy which prevents them, or they are too indolent to dun others, while their own claims, which might have been collected with a very little attention in due season, are becoming good for nothing. This want of attention, we will venture to say, has ruined as many mechanics as any other one thing. Their payment for labor and for stock are periodical and regular, while that of their customers is the reverse;—they depend upon being paid without asking for it; they are disappointed, and of course disappoint others—and their credit once gone they are ruined.

Every man, whether Farmer, Mechanic, or Merchant, who has dealings with the world, ought to know how he stands in relation to it. And in order to do this he should keep, with precision, honesty and neatness, a set of account books.—Contracts and bargains should be recorded, and nothing should be bought or sold without having a place there. He should also have a system for the collection of what is due to him, as well as for the payment of what he owes. Fear of giving offence by asking the payment of honest dues, should never be indulgeded for a moment. The custom of one who is unwilling or unable to pay for what he has, is better lost than retained; and all know that it is their duty to be honest before they are benevolent. Let every man take care of himself, and then every man will be taken care of; but when a man entrusts his pecuniary matters to the care of the public, he must make up his mind to starve.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

Corner of Court and Middle-Streets,

Portland,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of Seasonable GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

Ladie's Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8|3 to $8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2|6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2|3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes $2,75 to $6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to $4; Superfine 4|4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1 s; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

POCKET BOOK LOST.

BY the subscriber on the 25th of August, between Poland Corner and Norway Village, a red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing one note of fifty dollars against William Young, given to Otis Swift, about the 20th of January 1829; and one against Henry Dolley of seven dollars, given in August 1826; and also, sundry other papers of little value to any one except the owner. Any person who may have found said Pocket Book &c. or who will give information so that they may obtained shall be suitably rewarded. I hereby forbid all persons buying the above notes as the payment of them is stopt. JOSEPH DOLLEY, Jr

Norway, Sept. 18, 1830. 3w 14

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale *Wholesale and Retail* by

ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ancles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I John Whipple, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no donbt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin,—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

Directions for Using.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a chlid.—*Price, twenty-five cents a box.*

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

ANODYNE LINAMENT,

OR,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings: for asthma, for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides: for pains and itching in he ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

**In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

All of the above together with most medicines wanted by familes, are constantly on hand and for sale by

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Aug. 16, 1830. 1amly

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GENIUS OF TEMPERANCE,

Philanthropist and People's Advocate.

THIS publication, now commenced in *New York*, is a continuation of the "*Philanthropist, Investigator and Genius of Temperance,*" hitherto published in Boston, and will continue in the hands of the same editors and publishers.

It will seek, as in years past, to be an auxiliary to the Temperance Reformation, recording its progress with fidelity, maintaining its principles without compromise, and favoring, without partiality, all those individual, local, or more general efforts, by which the cause has been or may be promoted. Belonging to no sect, or party, it will carefully guard against occasions of sectarian dissention, and thus endeavor to promote among the people at large, the work of self-reform on republican principles.

It will oppose *intemperance*, in its causes, its concomitants, and its effects.—The use, manufacture, and sale of distilled spirits; the demoralizing influences of the theatre, and of the sensualizing literature; the feverish thirst for amusement, and passion for splendor and show; the spirit of reckless speculations, induced by profligate expenditure, the kindred mania of lottery and other gambling, the similar "schemes" of bank frauds; the venality which shelters opulant plunderers, ripening into a system of monopulies; the burdens of an idle and vicious pauperism; and the oppressions of an effeminate and knavish aristocracy; these will all be exhibited as connected links of the same chain of corruption and despotism.

It will therefore seek to build, on the basis of moral reform, the edifice of general philanthropy and the citadel of the people's rights. General education at public expense, in consistency with parental duties and rights; the abolition of the imprisonment of honest debtors, counterbalanced by the punishment of fraud; the relinquishment of unjust monopolies, the final emancipation of the enslaved, and the general settlement of national disputes without blood-shed will be advocated as means or as results of moral reform, in full confidence, that with the moral habits of a people, their intellectual and political condition will be elevated.

Confronting tyranny, not with that atheism and licentiousness from which tyranny originates; but with the restraints of that moral obligation, at which tyrants tremble, it will advocate liberty not licentiousness, equal rights, not the annihilation of rights; just laws, not agrarianism; the equality of men, not the equality of brutes.

Supporting strict morality, it will equally support religious liberty, and discountenance a union of church and state. It is not designed as a religious newspaper, or as a vehicle of religious intelligence. Other news, foreign and domestic, will be faithfully and amply furnished including the proceedings of the national and state legislatures.

Terms.—$2,50 per annum, if paid in advance, or within *three months* from the commencement of a year; or three dollars per annum if not paid till after the expiration of that period. To individuals or companies, who take 6 or more copies, (sending the pay *free* of expense, and without being called on by the Editors or travelling agents) a discount of 15 per cent. will be made.

Persons who authorize the entry of their names on our list, will be considered subscribers until they give intimation of a wish to discontinue.

WILLIAM GOODELL,
PHINEAS CRANDALL.

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishess of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

☞*Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.*

Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At Two Dollars per annum, or, One Dollar and seventy-five cents to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

☞All Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, ☞POST PAID.☜